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istrator, educator and editor, his studies in mathematical analysis worthily maintain the standards of scientific work established by the historic line of French analysts extending from Lagrange and Laplace to Hermite and Poincaré.

Professor Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland: director of the Hortus Botanicus and professor of the anatomy and physiology of plants in the University of Amsterdam; a careful observer and patient investigator of the phenomena of growth and change in living things, whose studies and experiments of a quarter of a century have resulted in capital contributions to the theories of heredity and the origin of species.

Privy Councillor Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Gross-Bothen, Germany: late professor of chemistry in the University of Leipzig; Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 1909; a versatile man of science whose interests and activities range from art through letters into metaphysics, he is justly celebrated as one of the founders of physical chemistry and equally well known as the chief propagandist of a new natural philosophy based on the theories of energetics.

The late Professor Henri Poincaré, of Paris, France: Member of the French Academy; Commander of the Legion of Honor; professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Paris; distinguished for discoveries of far-reaching significance in pure mathematics, celestial mechanics and mathematical physics, a varied intellectual activity of extraordinary fertility has secured for him a place of eminence in letters, in science and in philosophy.

Professor Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., of London, England: late professor of chemistry at University College, London; Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 1904; president of the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry; a facile experimenter of boldness and ingenuity, who has devised new theories and revived outworn ones in a series of remarkable achievements which of themselves constitute an epoch

in the history of the chemical elements and a permanent chapter in the annals of science.

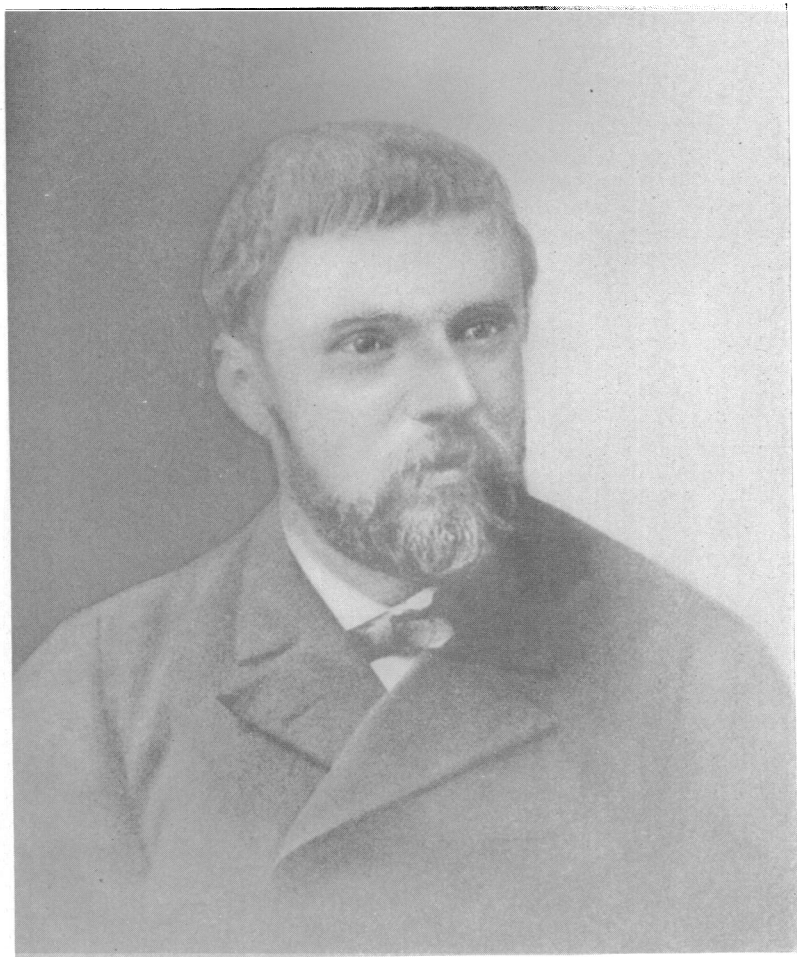
Professor Carl Størmer, of Christiania, Norway: Member of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences; associate editor of the *Acta Mathematica*; professor of pure mathematics in the University of Christiania; professorial successor of the illustrious Norse geometer, Marius Sophus Lie, and himself a master of the methods of reckoning who has drawn from the equations of mechanics a new theory of terrestrial magnetism revealing new explanations of the lights of the northern skies and kindred manifestations in the solar system.

Professor Vito Volterra, of Rome, Italy: life senator of the Italian Kingdom; dean of the faculty of science and professor of mathematical physics and celestial mechanics in the University of Rome; recently lecturer in the universities of Paris and Stockholm; an analyst of rare skill whose theories have found manifold applications both in pure and in applied science, he has served his country even more directly as an able organizer of educational and scientific undertakings national in scope and international in influence.

IMPORTED AND NATIVE WOODS USED FOR DYE MATERIALS

THE New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is investigating the importation and use of foreign dye woods and the recent use of certain native species for dye wood purposes. The college is receiving many inquiries about the use of various woods for dye purposes and the investigation is being carried out to meet these inquiries.

The English blockade of all German exports as a phase of the great war, has prevented the importation of the well-known German aniline dyes. To meet this situation, the importation of foreign dye woods has been greatly stimulated. Along with this use of foreign dye woods is the increased use of the native osage orange for native colors.



Lois C. C.

In 1915 over 68,000 tons of dye woods valued at over \$1,000,000, were imported into this country. In the year 1916 it is estimated that there will be a large increase in both quantity and value. Logwood is the most widely used dye wood that is brought into the country. During the year 1915, of the total amount it made up over 55,000 tons valued at \$742,000. The pieces of wood as imported vary in diameter from 4 inches up to 3 feet or more and about 20 to 25 pieces on the average make a ton. A good share of this wood comes from Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 1,000 tons of logwood on the piers in New York harbor at the present time. In fact there has been such a demand for foreign dye woods that it has tended to stimulate production resulting in considerable speculation.

Owing to the tremendous demand for shipping facilities to carry war munitions, food and other supplies to the warring nations in Europe, the prices for transporting dye wood have been the principal cause for the great increase in the prices for these dye wood materials. For example, logwood before the war was normally sold for about \$19 per long ton. The present price is around \$50 per long ton. Before the war fustic brought a price of \$19 per long ton and now brings \$40. Lima or Brazil formerly brought \$25 and now is worth \$40. The price of osage orange has remained about the same, namely \$15 per long ton delivered. In fact all of these prices are given as delivered on the docks in New York harbor. The transportation charges are commonly quoted at from \$22 to \$28 a ton from West Indian and Mexican ports to the Atlantic seaboard.

Beside logwood, the principal woods are fustic, Lima wood or Brazil wood and a few other woods of lesser importance. Osage orange, which is found chiefly in eastern Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, as well as throughout the lower Mississippi valley, is coming into considerable prominence in the dye wood trade.

Dye woods have been brought to this country for the past 200 years. One New York company has been importing them for 115 years. Logwood which probably makes up 80 per cent. of all the wood used for dye purposes, is used for blue and black colors. Fustic and osage orange are used for the yellows and the Brazil wood is used for red. For other colors blends between these are used. The dye wood extract manufacturers require that the wood be completely stripped of all bark and sap wood. In fact the heart wood of the trees is the only portion that contains sufficient dyeing material to justify the expensive transportation charges involved. The trade generally considers that the outlook for osage orange is not particularly bright, for the reason that there is a sufficiently large supply of other and better dyeing material available.

FIGHTING AUSTRALIAN APHIDS WITH MAINE FLIES

AN interesting situation in international entomology has recently developed with reference to the modern practice of introducing, from one country to another, an insect control of an insect pest. The spectacular success of the Australian lady-beetle against the fluted scale of citrus fruits in California; the slower, more complex but effective work of imported parasitic and predaceous enemies against the brown-tail and gypsy moths in New England; and other experiments of this nature varying in importance; are already matters of economic history.

Up to this time few, if any, attempts have been made, in this connection, to distribute the Syrphidæ, a family of flies (Diptera) many of which are, in their larval stages, predaceous upon aphids. It has been well known, of course, that this habit is of real economic importance, but it has apparently been customary to relegate these flies to a position of second importance in this field of useful endeavor and to confer first honors to the lady-beetles and parasitic Hymenoptera.